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Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received on Mar. 17 S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers who visited the DPRK.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Receives Chairman of USSR State Foreign Economic Relations Committee

PYONGYANG, Mar. 17 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today S. A. Skachikov, Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers now staying in our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Kyung Ryun, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

N. G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country, was also on hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG and President Choi Yong Kun Exchange Telegrams of Greetings with Party And Government Leaders of USSR

According to the KCNA, Marshal Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the DPRK, and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, exchanged on Mar. 16 telegrams of greetings with General Secretary L. Brezhnev of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President N. Podgorny of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Chairman A. Kosygin of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union.

The telegrams reads:

To Marshal KIM IL SUNG, President Choi Yong Kun from Leaders of USSR

Dear Comrades!

We, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Soviet people, extend greetings from the bottom of our hearts to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation, the first one of its kind in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has yielded fine fruits in the noble work for strengthening and expanding the relations of trade, science and technology and culture between the peoples of our two countries for the past 20 years.

Firmly believing that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea will be grown and strengthened invariably, we wholeheartedly wish you and the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea new successes in building socialism and achieving the peaceful unification of the fatherland on a democratic basis.

To Leaders of USSR from Marshal KIM IL SUNG, President Choi Yong Kun

Dear Comrades!

We, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet

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Marshal KIM IL SUNG Sends Telegram to President Ho Chi Minh

PYONGYANG, Mar. 18 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a telegram to Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on the 19th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's "Day of Nation-Wide Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

The telegram reads:

Esteemed Comrade Ho Chi Minh,

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's "Day of Nation-Wide Struggle against U.S. Imperialism;" I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own name, extend warmest militant greetings to you esteemed Comrade Chairman and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by you, the Vietnamese people have waged a protracted, arduous struggle for the complete independence of the fatherland and national liberation, repelling the repeated aggression by foreign imperialists, and are today fighting valiantly against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The heroic Vietnamese people continue inflicting great military and political defeats upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them into a hopeless bog.

Recently, the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces again launched a wholesale offensive on all the front and are dealing a new, powerful blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

The brilliant victories scored by the Vietnamese people in the national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism, immensely delight the revolutionary people throughout the world.

I, in the name of the entire Korean people, extend warm greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people who are performing heroic feats in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists, despite the great reverses they are sustaining repeatedly in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, have not yet given up their wild aggressive ambition against Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Vietnam more troops of their satellite countries and madly intensifying barbarous bombing and criminal scorched-earth operations against the liberated areas.

The U.S. imperialists continue bombing and shelling North Vietnam even after they, forced by their military setbacks in their war of aggression in Vietnam and the powerful denunciation by the world people, declared their unconditional stoppage of bombing and shelling on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Dealt a new hard blow by the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces and people recently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further revealing their aggressive nature, declaring they would resume bombing against North Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to intensify and expand the war of aggression in Vietnam as an intolerable challenge to the Vietnamese people and the world peace-loving people.

Today the Vietnamese people are renewing their unshakable fighting spirit to struggle to the finish against the aggressors as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors, even a single one of them, remain in Vietnamese soil. This is the legitimate right of the Vietnamese people which no one can rob them of.

The more desperate the U.S. imperialists become in their attempt to expand their war of aggression in Vietnam, the more miserable will be their defeat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop for good all their acts of aggression infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and get out of South Vietnam unconditionally and completely, taking along their aggressor troops and the troops of their satellite countries and puppets.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports in their entirety the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for the solution of the Vietnamese question and considers that the Vietnamese question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without any interference from outside.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports the just stand of the representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the representative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation at the Paris conference on Vietnam and vehemently denounces the sinister intrigues hatched by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to justify their war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetuate their occupation of South Vietnam.

The Korean people are actively supporting and encouraging the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the future, too, our people will struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people to the end, in firm unity with them, in the common anti-U.S. struggle.

I firmly believe that the fraternal Vietnamese people will surely win final victory in the sacred war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation which they are waging to defend the North, liberate the South and achieve the reunification of the country.

Lecture Meeting Held on 52nd Anniversary of Founding of "Korean National Association" Personally Organized by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik

On the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the "Korean National Association" (Mar. 23), Korean people are wrapped in the feeling of infinite reverence for Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, the father of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement who devoted his whole life to the energetic struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the people, retrospecting with great national pride the immortal feats and exploits accomplished by him in the course of founding and guiding the "Korean National Association."

A lecture meeting on the theme "On the Activities of the Korean National Association Founded and Guided by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter and Ardent Patriot" was held on Mar. 22 in Kangdong county, South Pyungan Province, where Bonghwa-*ri*, revolutionary site associated with the ardent patriotism of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, is situated.

Recalling that the latter half of the 1910's when Mr. Kim Hyung Jik founded and guided the "Korean National Association" was a period when the bayonet rule of the Japanese imperialists had reached its zenith and the future of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea and the Korean people was gloomiest, the lecturer said: The situation obtaining at that time and the conditions of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement demanded it more urgently than ever before to rally in onebody all the anti-Japanese forces and indicate them a correct way of struggle, and guide and advance in a uniform way the anti-Japanese struggle of all forms. This urgent demand was grasped by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, and put into practice for the first time under his guidance, the lecturer stressed.

Touching upon the great significance of the founding of the "Korean National Association" by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik and its activities in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of Korea, the lecturer said: The "Korean National Association" which was active under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik illumined a road of struggle for the restoration of the fatherland when the repressive bayonet rule of Japanese imperialism had reached its peak and Korean people were finding themselves in a suffocating distress, and inspired those engaged in the independence movement and patriotic people to unity and struggle on the basis of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ideas and the spirit of independence.

The lecturer emphasized that the "Korean National Association" guided by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik made a great contribution to developing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, as an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which took roots among the exploited and oppressed, toiling people in its activities before the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Korea. The seeds of fire sown by it sparked fierce flames in the March 1 Uprising and anti-Japanese mass struggles of workers and peasants.

The lecturer stressed that the ways of struggle initiated by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik in the course of organizing the "Korean National Association" and guiding its work furnished precious experiences in developing the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of Korea.

The great revolutionary ideas and immortal cause of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik for the restoration of the fatherland and the prosperity of Korean younger generations have been carried forward and developed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and they have borne brilliant fruits in this land.

A readers' meeting was held on Mar. 21 evening at the State Central Library in commemoration of the 52nd anniversary of the "Korean National Association" organized and guided by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and patriotic and revolutionary educationist.

A large number of working people in the city were present at the meeting.

A meeting of men of literature and arts was held at the Chullima House of Culture on Mar. 22.

On Mar. 23, the day of the formation of the "Korean National Association," working people, youths and students and servicemen of the People's Army in Pyongyang, South Pyungan Province, and various other parts of the country planted in Bonghwa village pine, pine-nut, fir, plane, and other trees of various species which they had nursed with good care, to make more green and beautiful the glorious revolutionary site which shine long generation after generation.

(KCNA)

Bonghwa-ri, historic site of the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik which shine long generation after generation

Foreign Papers Highly Praise Brilliant Exploits of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik

The great exploits of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik arouse ardent reverence and respect not only among the entire Korean people but also among the world revolutionary people fighting with arms in their hands and progressive people and sow the flaming seeds of struggle among them.

Highly lauding the brilliant life and revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, the world revolutionary people and publications admire him as an "indomitable, great revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot" and widely introduce the "Korean National Association" organized and guided by him.

The Cambodian paper **"Khmer Samaki"** stressed that Mr. Kim Hyung Jik who energetically waged an anti-Japanese, patriotic movement among students in his school days and already that time appeared as a staunch anti-Japanese fighter struggling against the Japanese imperialist occupationists and a pioneer of the Korean revolution possessed of fully mature world outlook, later moved the theatre of the struggle to Bonghwa-*ri*, an area favourable for the revolutionary activities, and organized the "Korean National Association," an underground anti-Japanese organization, in 1917.

Introducing the "Korean National Association," the Pakistani paper **"Leader"** wrote:

"The Korean National Association organization was the biggest organization of anti-Japanese movement before the March.1 movement and the spread of Marxism-Leninism in Korea.

"The Korean National Association organization put forth correct tasks of anti-imperialist and national struggle to the effect that Korea's independence should be won by the intern forces not relying on outside forces, and be won by political and military actions combined together, not by way of petition or reform."

Referring to the purpose of the "Korean National Association," the Indian weekly **"Mansroba"** wrote: "The Korean National Association declared that the Korean people would fight for the freedom of the fatherland with firm confidence, not relying on outside forces.

"The Indian people who once groaned under the British colonial rule can fully understand what the purpose of the Korean National Association meant."

Introducing the staunch struggle waged by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik through heavy storms for bringing earlier the spring with its warm sunshine when the Korean people would come back to life, many foreign papers say: "After shifting the theatre of activities to areas along the Aprok River and Northeast China, Mr. Kim Hyung Jik struggled energetically against Japanese imperialism all along the long period of seven to eight years."

"Wherever Mr. Kim Hyung Jik set foot, a raging flame of revolutionary struggle flared up and his name shone as bright as the morning star."

* * *

Meanwhile, the world revolutionary people stress that Mr. Kim Hyung Jik was not only an indomitable anti-Japanese fighter but also a patriotic and revolutionary educationist who brought up Marshal Kim Il Sung into the sun of the nation, ardent patriot, great revolutionary and great Leader of the revolution and reared the younger generation into the pillars of the country.

Molepi Mokoni of the Pan-African Congress of South Africa said:

"There are numerous fathers in the word. But there is no father in the world who did such great work as Mr. Kim Hyung Jik."

So, our friends of the world say with deep emotion:

"The family of Premier Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a family of revolutionaries." "It is rare to be seen that a whole family, like that of Premier Kim Il Sung, participated in the revolutionary activities for the independence and liberation of the fatherland."

Zaimi Amar, an Algerian Trade Unionist, said in his statement:

"In the course of study, the people, the younger generation in particular, learn who raised the first torch of struggle and fought with the devotion of his life for today, for the generations to come and for the sovereignty of the country and the freedom of the people and who dedicated his strength and life to the revolution, and thus, the younger generation become able to continue the struggle."

Our friends of the world say:

"It is natural that the Korean people are so proud of living under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who liberated Korea from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, inheriting the lofty will of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, a great revolutionary and patriot, and have established a wonderful socialist system focusing the world attention."

"As facts show, the modern history of Korea is the history of the great revolutionary activities of Premier Kim Il Sung and it is closely connected with the history of struggle of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik who brought him up."

"Great Encouragement to Guatemalan Revolutionaries"

Francisco Marroquin, representative of **the Rebellion Armed Forces of Guatemala** in Havana, made public a statement.

Francisco Marroquin stressed in his statement:

We Guatemalan revolutionaries, together with the revolutionary peoples of all countries, extend warm greetings to the fraternal Korean people on the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the "Korean National Association" organized and guided by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter. We pay high tribute to the immortal exploits and feats performed by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik.

Already at that time Mr. Kim Hyung Jik maintained the independent stand that the independence of Korea should be won by the Koreans themselves by fostering all the revolutionary forces, not relying on any outside forces. This is great encouragement to us Guatemalan revolutionaries.

Francisco Marroquin went on:

The indefatigable revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik who dedicated his whole life to the sacred struggle for the restoration and independence of the fatherland and the "Korean National Association" organized and guided by him left great exploits in the history of the modern revolutionary movement of Korea.

It made a great contribution to clearly indicating the road ahead of the Korean people by setting forth the correct purpose of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and ways of struggle in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Francisco Marroquin said in conclusion:

The Guatemalan revolutionaries renew their firm resolution to fight unbendingly along the road of armed struggle for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland like Mr. Kim Hyung Jik by learning from the revolutionary ideas of Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot.

Masimini, representative of **the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania** in Algeria, recently issued a statement.

He stressed:

The formation of the "Korean National Association" by Mr. Kim Hyung Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, was not only an important event in the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people but also a great event which showed a practical example of struggle to the oppressed people in the world anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle. Although the "Korean National Association" was formed 52 years ago, it is of weighty significance still at present.

We people of Azania (South Africa) are struck with admiration by the fact that the "Korean National Association" organized and guided by Mr. Hyung Jik, an ardent patriot, set the correct goal of liberating Korea under the Japanese imperialist occupation not by the strength of foreign forces or the assistance of foreign countries but by the strength of the Korean people themselves.

Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

Great Plan for the Fatherland's Restoration

By Lim Choon Choo

(Continued from the previous issue)

The attendants of the conference clearly saw the path of revolution illumined for the first time in the history of Korea. Their hearts were full of pride and joy that now the Korean people and the Korean Communists possessed an explicit programme of their own which opened before them vistas to victory in the revolution and would enable them to march confidently and triumphantly along the highway of revolution. There might be difficulties and sacrifices on the highway. But, now they had a goal for whose realization they should fight consistently without vacillation and disappointment, no matter what difficulties they might encounter. They could visualize vividly with their mind's eye a democratic, independent Korea where all people would work and live happily as equal and proud masters of the state power, as masters of the country.

The attendants of the conference gave enthusiastic approval to the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a great programme of the Korean revolution.

They were no less stirred when the discussion on the inaugural declaration of the Association was held.

Expressing burning indignation at the fact that the fatherland, a beautiful land of 3000 *ri* which our nation held dear and developed down through generations, was invaded by the Japanese imperialist robbers and the sagacious Korean nation subjected to oppression and exploitation like slaves, the inaugural declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland stressed that patriotism and the ardent spirit of independence of the Korean nation were ablaze now as they had been before. The declaration's stirring spirit of independence was brought home to the hearts of the attendants of the conference.

The declaration also laid emphasis on the brilliant history of the anti-Japanese struggle waged by our nation. It said: It was only a handful, the five traitors of 1905, who accepted the ruin of Korea. But the entire Korean people waged the volunteers' struggle against brigandish Japanese imperialism and continued their victorious struggle—March 1 Uprising, large-scale strike struggles, particularly the brilliant anti-Japanese armed struggle. This part of the declaration inspired everyone with national pride, self-confidence and a burning fighting spirit.

...The independence and liberation of the fatherland will certainly be achieved if all of the 23 million masses of the people unite as one, join the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration front and work actively to further its aims. The Korean people, irrespective of their social positions, can equally contribute to the national cause—those who have money can donate money, those who have provisions can contribute provisions and those who have skill and strength can offer skill and strength....

Thus expressing confidence in victory and proclaiming the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the declaration, in its concluding part, passionately called on everyone to join and fight in the Association, an organization of the anti-Japanese united national front for the independence movement of Korea. The concluding part inspired growing fighting spirit and national conscience in all those present.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, mapped out the most scientific revolutionary line, strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, proceeding from the stand of Juche. Oil painting: "Fatherland"

The inaugural declaration won unanimous, enthusiastic approval. The adoption of the declaration was followed by discussions as to in whose name the declaration should be published.

All attendants of the conference suggested that the declaration be issued in the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung. But Comrade Kim Il Sung objected saying in the following veins:

...The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland should take a national form because it must rally all the anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people around it. The initiator of the declaration, therefore, must be a well-known elderly comrade of great reputation who has participated in Korea's independence movement since the Volunteers' Struggle and March 1 Uprising....

The attendants of the conference, however, reached a unanimous view that there was none who was known among various strata of the Korean people and could lead the whole nation better than Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung made public the inaugural declaration of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland under the assumed name of Kim Dong Myong on May 5, 1936, when the conference was still in session.

The conference elected Comrade Kim Il Sung Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and made public the Association's Ten-point Programme.

As Chairman of the Association, Comrade Kim Il Sung dwelt on the importance of its formation and on the problem of further expanding and strengthening the network of its organizations. He spoke to this effect:

...The formation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland will be of tremendous significance in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and, more, will make a great contribution to the international anti-fascist popular front movement as a link in it.

We should extensively ramify the organizational networks of the Association and unite broad anti-Japanese forces around the armed force.

What we must bear in mind in this respect is that we should, first of all, strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of the ranks of Communists and the working class and enhance their leading role in the united front. Along with this, the Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland should be deeply inculcated into the minds of the popular masses of all strata. To this end, the specific features of the local population must be meticulously taken into consideration....

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that in forming, expanding and consolidating the organizations of the Association, whether the work was to be done openly or in secrecy should be decided after seriously taking into consideration the specific features of the local population concerned. He said there were things that had to be borne in mind in forming the Association's branches, expanding and strengthening its networks in areas inhabited by Koreans in Northeast China as within Korea.

He went on to say to this effect:

...In the first place the same name should not be used for all organizations. There must be distinction between the areas where the socialist enlightenment movement has developed and the areas where the nationalist movement gained momentum. The Association's branches should be given different names—Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in one place, National-Liberation Union in another place, and Anti-Japanese Union in yet another place....

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized time and again that in expanding and consolidating the organizational networks of the united front, we should work well and properly with the working class, the peasant masses and people from all walks of life. Particularly, making a scientific analysis of the complex political and social features of Korea and citing detailed instances, he indicated the orientation and the methods of work in dealing with different strata.

Taking the nationalists as an example, he said as follows:

...We are to distinguish the upper crust from the lower masses of nationalists. We should strictly divide even the upper crust into two categories: those who are comparatively reliable and aspire after progress and those who are not.

If we regard them all in the same light without distinction, we will lose even those people with whom we can join hands.

This means a great loss. We must, therefore, make a conscious approach to those people with whom we can co-operate, and influence them through persistent explanation and persuasion.

It is advisable to start with introducing to them our forerunners who fought a patriotic struggle in Korea in the past, and gradually rouse their pent-up anti-Japanese sentiments. And we must see to it that they join the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland of their own accord with national pride. At the same time we must teach them to hate the renegade nationalists by exerting constant influence upon them through the examples of us Communists.

Then they will realize by themselves that we Communists are genuine patriots....

With regard to the religious men, he said:

...Religion is like opium. And opium-smoking cannot be remedied in a day. Religious men, believing the creed of their religion to be "truth," are ready to devote their life to it. They can be compared to opium-smokers who find it very difficult to pass a day without smoking opium.

If we are tactless and start with preaching to them that religion is a superstition, how will they react? They will bow their head immediately, close their eyes and pray to God: "Oh, Lord! Save my soul from the ordeal of devils and satans!"

It is foolish to force them to forsake in a day their religious belief which has taken deep root in the course of long years.

Hence, we must concentrate on awakening their national pride. In this, we should not turn to the upper crust, for it is advisable to work with the rank and file—ordinary believers, particularly the youths of sensitive nature. We must tell them that a religious man also needs his fatherland, that, in fact, no religious freedom is guaranteed in a colonial country and that religious freedom can be ensured only when the fatherland attains independence.

We must tell the Christians how their fellow believers with a national conscience fought bravely for the independence of Korea after its occupation by the Japanese imperialists, tell the Buddhist believers how valorously St. Sosan, Samyongdang and many other patriotic Buddhist monks fought against the Japanese aggressors in the Imjin Patriotic War.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

Socialist Republics.

The Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and proletarian internationalism and has made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries and promoting the common cause of socialist and communist construction.

Today the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are vigorously struggling to carry out the new Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, which is aimed at strengthening the might of the country and improving the welfare of the people.

In view of the ever intensified manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to provoke a new war the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea are keeping on the strained struggle for carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and for the complete victory of socialism and the unification of the fatherland.

The peoples of our two countries have closely cooperated with each other in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Korean people always value friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people and remember the assistance and support rendered by the Soviet people.

Firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will further stregnthen and develop in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, we sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people new successes in the struggle against imperialism and for laying the material and technical foundations of communism.

Flames of Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Mov't Enkindled by Marshal KIM IL SUNG

The working people in all parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are unfolding as a mass movement the Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement for readjusting and reinforcing the already laid economic foundations and making an effective use of them along the basic direction of the economic construction at the present stage, put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the DPRK the Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement began rising 10 years ago.

In March 1959, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, visited the factory where Kim Bong Mo works and highly praised the workers there who manufactured a universal lathe by themselves with four old belt lathes and gave instructions on unfolding an extensive Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement throughout the country following the example of this factory.

At that time when more and more machines were needed in all domains of the socialist construction in the strained struggle for successfully carrying out the Five-Year Plan, Marshal Kim Il Sung saw a spark that flared up in the midst of reality. He personally convened an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party on May 4, 1959 and called again for making one machine-tool beget one machine-tool or more everywhere there were machine tools throughout the country.

This appeal of Marshal Kim Il Sung enkindled a flame in the hearts of the working class of Chullima Korea. In wholehearted response to the call of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean working class turned out 13,000 machine-tools outside the plan in a matter of one year. Thus a miracle was wrought—the number of machine-tools of the northern half of the country increased in 1959 1.8 times as against 1958.

The workers of the factory where Kim Bong Mo works, who raised the first torch of the Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement effected the innovation of increasing the production capacity five times by multiplying many machine-tools every year and mechanizing and automizing all processes, carrying out the on-the-spot instructions of the Leader to the end.

The "brave lathe" of the factory which the respected and beloved Leader saw and highly praised begot scores of machine-tools and produced accessory parts for more than 100 machines.

Through the Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement, the factory where Han Kyung Sik works, has turned from a small factory repairing accessories of mining machines in the past into a large scale factory today, which turns out large-sized mining machines.

In the past 10 years the factory has further solidified its material and technical foundations by manufacturing by itself 30 per cent of the total equipment of the factory and 45 per cent of the supplementary equipment.

Today the factory has increased production 8.5 times as against 10 years ago. Now it produces only in eight days as much as was put out in one year of 1949.

All the successes registered by the working class of Chullima Korea in the Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement are attributable to the consistent solicitude and guidance given to the domain of machine industry by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who always thinks of the prosperity and development of the country.

He called the national meeting of workers in the domain of the machine industry in February 1967 and put forth the concrete ways of establishing a proper balance between the machines in the existing machine factories by manufacturing those machines and installations which they are short of and of laying the solid bases of the machine industry capable of producing any machines by themselves.

The Korean working class, infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader, raised higher the flames of the Machine-Tool-Begets-Machine-Tool Movement in response to the call of the Leader. The vitality of this movement is being brought into fuller play with each passing day and the machine industry is advancing, powerfully backing the independent national economy.

The DPRK machine-building industry raised its output value 100 times in 1967 as against 1948 and the proportion of the machine industry in the gross industrial output value rose from 7.4 per cent in 1948 to 31.4 per cent in 1967.

The machine-building industry of the DPRK now produces many kinds of modern machines and installations in greater quantities and almost fully meets the home demands for various machines and installations.

Today the Korean machine builders are steadily raising the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge as in the past to bring onto a new higher stage the machine industry, the heart of heavy industry.

Marshal KIM IL SUNG's Education Ideas in Full Bloom

On Occasion of 2nd Anniv. of Enforcement of Nine-Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education System

Two years have passed since the enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory technical education system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is a realization of the far-reaching educational ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and is of utmost significance in carrying out the cultural and technical revolutions and promoting socialist and communist construction in Korea.

The nine-year universal compulsory technical education system is a revolutionary and advanced education system to bring up the rising generation as future revolutionaries and builders of socialism and communism.

Today, in the DPRK the splendid education system has been established by which all the people of the country can learn to their hearts' content to become learned men and civilized men, and a number of national cadres have been reared. Conquering all sorts of difficulties, the Korean people have founded a solid base for popular education in the northern half of the country for the prosperity of the fatherland and for the future of the nation and thus made an epochal stride in the implementation of the cultural revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, has always given deep attention to the education work of the rising generation since his early revolutionary activities, considering it as a basic question to decide the fate of the Korean revolution. The great Leader, even in the grim days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, carried out democratic, national education, building schools in the guerilla bases-liberated areas, organizing children's units and writing textbooks in person. He set forth in the 10-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland announced in May, 1936, the educational line of firmly basing itself on the stand of *Juche* (national self-identity) and of abolishing slave education and enforcing free education in the mother tongue.

The revolutionary education line and precious achievements and experiences in the education work for the rising generation created by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle became a brilliant revolutionary tradition of education of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Thanks to these historical roots, the Korean people were able to fulfil the great historic cause of enforcing the nine-year universal compulsory technical education system from April of 1967 in the northern half of the Republic, following the enforcement of the universal compulsory primary education system in 1956 and of the universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958, under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung in a short span of time of only 20 years after the Liberation, including a period in which the northern part recovered from the serious damage of the Korean War.

There was not a single university except several middle schools in the northern half of the country immediately after the Liberation. The composition of engineers in the total number of workers in the people's economic sectors was limited to 0.2 per cent.

Under these circumstances, in order to solve the problem of national cadres required in the socialist construction of the country, Marshal Kim Il Sung put forth the line of rearing new national cadres on a large scale, of making old intellectuals devote their energy to the building of a new society by persuasion and remoulding and of systematically heightening the technical and cultural levels of the working people to bring up extensively the excellent national cadres of the revolutionary working class among them.

Under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung the popular education system by which everybody could learn, was set up in the northern half of the country, following the Liberation, by wiping away the colonial slave education system, a remnant of Japanese imperialism.

Thus, in 1949, the fourth year after the Liberation, the percentage of primary school attendance grew 98 per cent from 35 per cent in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and illiteracy was wiped out from among the working people of the northern half of the country.

In 1946, the great Leader built Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution of science, education and culture and the first genuine university for the Korean people. He also built schools before everything else even in the ruins of the war.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, always extends his warm care to the rising generation so that they may become men of a new type prepared intellectually, morally and physically. Photo: A view of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

Under the warm care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, education was made free in the primary school and middle school in the difficult days after the war and from April of 1959, tuition fees were abolished at all level of schools in the DPRK.

Besides, the State supplies many students of high technical schools and all college students with educational aid funds and distributes stationery and uniforms to all pupils and students each season.

Especially, the nine-year universal compulsory technical education system was enforced in April, 1967, in a tense situation in which all the people of the DPRK were waging vigorous struggles in one mind to carry out the new line, followed by the Workers' Party of Korea, of economic construction and defense buildup in parallel. As a result, for all the children between seven and sixteen law guarantees the right to study as they like free of charge in regular schools of the State. This

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50th Birthday of Hungarian Soviet Republic Celebrated

A meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Soviet Republic was held on Mar. 20 evening in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Pak Yung Shin, Minister of Culture, and other personages concerned.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Sang Joon, vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, extended warm and fraternal greetings to the working class and people of Hungary on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

Recalling that the Hungarian working class overthrew 50 years ago the bourgeois regime and proclaimed the Hungarian Soviet Republic, the first state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the speaker said:

It was an event holding a brilliant page in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Hungarian working class.

The Korean people rejoice over and warmly hail the successes made by the Hungarian people, who firmly took the power in their hands following the liberation, in socialist construction under the leadership of the Party.

He expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Hungary will further strengthen and develop in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the common struggle against the policies of aggression and war pursued by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. (KCNA)

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education system is not compulsory education in the normal sense of the words. It is for bringing up the rising generation as men of a new type, all-round developed, by combining general education with polytechnical education and education with productive labour.

It reflects the urgent requirements of socialist construction in the DPRK today when the technical and cultural revolutions are being carried out extensively. It also mirrors a far-reaching programme to make the country mighty and civilized as early as possible and bring earlier the final victory of the Korean revolution by developing the wisdom and strength of the Korean people.

To bring up the younger generation into revolutionaries for the society and entire people is the aim of the education in the northern half of the Republic.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The object of our school education is to train the builders of communism armed with communist ideology and with the knowledge and technique necessary for building a new society. Knowledge detached from communist ideology is of no use to us, because we are marching forward towards communism."

Thanks to the boundless care extended by the Leader, popular education and the work of training of national cadres have developed successfully in the northern half of the Republic.

Today some 2.69 million pupils and students accounting for a quarter of the population, are given free education at over 9,260 schools of all levels, including 98 institutions of higher learning.

As a result, the Korean people have now successfully carried out with their own strength the task of training national cadres needed in the political, economic, military, educational, cultural and other fields of the northern half of the Republic.

Particularly the establishment of the study while work education system on the personal initiative of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, has enabled the workers to develop their ability in production activities and to attain constant innovations.

In factory colleges a large number of workers with rich experience have received high technical education, and trained as excellent successors of socialist construction, able workers and cadres. Now, more than 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists are working in all branches of the national economy.

And the working people, mostly illiterate in the past, now have rapidly increased their cultural and technical levels according to the policy of the Party, with one or more techniques and general education above the middle school level, and adult education has developed into a popular movement, so that working people as men of culture and technique are fully displaying their talent and energy for the revolution and construction.

Today, the great educational ideas of the Leader are also in full bloom in Japan. Under the warm care and fatherly love of Marshal Kim Il Sung, over 40,000 Korean children and students are learning at their hearts' content at 149 well-furnished regular schools from primary school to university..

All these signify a shining victory for the education line of the Workers' Party of Korea based on the great education ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and valuable achievement of the Korean people, strengthening the self-sustenance of the national economy and also are a precious foundation for the construction of socialism and communism.

The brilliant result scored in the training of national cadres is unthinkable apart from the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S. Aggressive Acts against Cambodia

PYONGYANG, Mar. 28 (KCNA) —The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today denouncing the U.S. imperialists for continuously and viciously perpetrating brigandish aggressive acts against Cambodia.

The statement reads:

The U.S. imperialists continue perpetrating viciously brigandish acts of aggression against Cambodia.

Aircraft of the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppets, their stooges, perpetrated criminal barbarities: On Feb. 27 they dropped rockets on and strafed a village near Chantrea in Svayrieng province, Cambodia, killing and wounding several peaceful inhabitants and, on Mar. 17, intruded the air above Skatoum Village in Kompongcham province, Cambodia, twice and perpetrated strafing, killing four peaceful inhabitants and wounding 10 others and burning a number of houses.

The Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on Mar. 7, 1969, in connection with the repeated aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, sharply denouncing them. Nevertheless, the bloodthirsty U.S. imperialists are perpetrating still more persistently aggressive acts against Cambodia.

On Mar. 19, 1969, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued another statement, once again denouncing the bestial barbarities of the U.S. imperialists and asking all the countries to support the stand of Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people support the just steps taken by the Royal Government of Cambodia against the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and condemn the criminal barbarities ceaselessly committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges as an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and as a challenge to peace in Southeast Asia.

The U.S. imperialists intend to threaten the Cambodian people and force them to step back from their opposition to the policies of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists, by further intensifying day by day acts of aggression and provocation against neutral Cambodia. But, the further the U.S. imperialists intensify their aggressive acts, the further their filthy nature will stand exposed as the main force of aggression and war and the most heinous enemy of mankind and the greater hatred and animosity they will evoke among the people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists should discontinue at once their acts of aggression and provocation against Cambodia, strictly respect the independence, neutrality and sovereignty of Cambodia and unconditionally recognize the territorial integrity of Cambodia with the present boundaries.

Today the struggle of the Cambodian people against the barbarous aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists is a righteous struggle for defending national dignity and the sovereignty of the country.

This struggle of the Cambodian people is enjoying the active support of the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people will continue to render active support to the Cambodian people in their anti-U.S. struggle in the future, too.

The U.S. imperialists should not run riot. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges keep to the road of continuously intensifying the aggressive manoeuvres, it will run up against stronger denunciation by the world people and bring a more miserable setback to themselves.

287th MAC Meet Held

DPRK Side Sternly Flays U.S. Aggressors for Hostile Provocations

KAESONG, Mar. 26 (KCNA)—The 287th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom.

At the meeting, our side lodged a stern protest with the enemy side in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further increasing the created tension by maliciously perpetrating ceaseless hostile provocations against our side in the Demilitarized Zone while kicking up frenzied war provocation rackets in South Korea.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun, senior member of our side at the meeting, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the criminal acts of again introducing six 57-mm recoilless guns together with 12.7-mm machineguns into the DMZ between Mar. 17 and 24 in violation of the provisions of the armistice agreement, for the purpose of intensifying their provocative acts against our side.

And the enemy fired a lot of bullets from automatic weapons in an area along the Military Demarcation Line at around 11 hours 10 minutes on Mar. 15 and fired over 190 bullets from shooting weapons in an area along the MDL at around 15 hours 30 minutes on Mar. 16.

The enemy fired over 300 bullets from light machineguns towards our side between around 14 hours 15 minutes and 14 hours 35 minutes on Mar. 18 and fired more than 560 bullets from automatic weapons and shooting weapons into the portion of our side at around 13 hours 20 minutes on Mar. 19.

The enemy perpetrated the open provocative acts of showering shells from 81-mm mortars toward an area along the MDL between around 11 hours 10 minutes and 12 hours 10 minutes on Mar. 19.

Besides, between Mar. 15 and 24 the enemy fired bullets on 18 occasions toward areas along the MDL from various types of automatic weapons which they illegally introduced into the DMZ.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently been perpetrating without let-up the malicious criminal acts of infiltrating their armed spies into the areas of our side for the espionage and subversive activities against our side.

Between Mar. 12 and Mar. 23 the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated eight armed spies into the areas of our side.

Producing before the enemy the lethal weapons and espionage outfits these armed spies carried when they were caught alive or killed by our side before the fulfilment of their espionage mission assigned by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun stated: These undeniable personal and material evidences once again clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the atrocious bands of murderers using innocent South Korean youths as scapegoats in the execution of their aggressive policy, and criminals who are grossly violating the armistice agreement.

Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun stressed: All the facts prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wilder in further aggravating the serious situation created in the DMZ, perpetrating more viciously the military provocations against our side with each passing day.

Our side can not but direct serious attention to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing evermore viciously military provocations against our side synchronizing with their ever more undisguised war provocation manoeuvres in South Korea including the provocative military racket what they call the "Focus Retina" operation, Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun stated, and warned: If the U.S. imperialists continue to aggravate the situation and foolhardily take the road of the war in defiance of our repeated warnings, it will bring only the result of further hastening their own doom.

Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun demanded the enemy side guarantee that it take out of the DMZ all the heavy weapons and heavy equipments illegally introduced there, immediately stop its reckless military provocations and war provocation rackets against our side and strictly abide by all the provisions of the armistice agreement.

At the meeting, Maj. Gen. Li Choon Sun also denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors who recently introduced another destroyer into South Korea from the United States and handed it over to the South Korean puppet army and transferred to it on Mar. 21 nine helicopters illegally brought in South Korea from the United States. He demanded the enemy side take out of Korea the naval vessel and helicopters and all other new types of weapons and equipments illegally introduced into South Korea for 16 years following the ceasefire.

Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Patriotic Resistance Of South Korean Youths and Students

—On Occasion of 5th Anniversary of Mar. 24 Struggle—

(Rodong Shinmoon's Editorial Article)

Rodong Shinmoon on Mar. 24 dedicated an editorial article to the fifth anniversary of the Mar. 24 struggle, an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic resistance of the South Korean youths and students.

The article quotes the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, on the Mar. 24 struggle of the South Korean youths and students waged five years ago:

"The struggle started in opposition to the reaggression of Japanese militarism and for the purpose of shattering the South Korea-Japan talks and gradually assumed an anti-government nature and developed into a struggle for toppling the Pak Jung Hi regime.

"This patriotic, progressive struggle of the students and youths, which lasted over 70 days from Mar. 24 to Jun. 5, dealt another heavy blow to the Pak Jung Hi clique and the U.S. imperialists."

The Mar. 24-Jun. 3 struggle which lasted two and a half months in all parts of South Korea was participated in by more than 310,000 students of the 53 universities and colleges and 173 middle and high schools and tens of thousands of people, the article says, and continues: This was a lofty patriotic struggle against the aggression of the foreign imperialists and for defending the honour of the country and the dignity of the nation and a righteous resistance for breaking off the chains of the tyrannical rule of the aggressors and traitors and for winning the rights to existence and democratic freedom.

The article points to the fact that after the Mar. 24-Jun. 3 struggle, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique put down the burning desire of the South Korean youths and students and people at the point of bayonets, plunged South Korea deeper into a mire of military fascism fabricated the "ROK-Japan Treaty" by bringing the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" to a close, drew Japanese militarism into South Korea in full scale and intensified the policies of aggression and war.

The article says that due to the criminal acts of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, today South Korea is being reduced into the dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the people are groaning in the living hell where famine and poverty, terror and murder prevail.

The situation obtaining in South Korea today in which the honour

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Koreans' Meet Held against "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill"

The Japanese Government decided on Mar. 14 to present to the Diet the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill," a fascist evil bill, aimed at depriving 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan of their basic human rights and the right to residence, arresting and imprisoning them at will and forcibly deporting them from Japan, and it is now viciously scheming to pass it through the current Diet.

Six hundred thousand Korean citizens in Japan are denouncing with surging national resentment the scheme of the Japanese Government and are vigorously waging powerful struggles, demanding that the Japanese Government immediately give up its plan to cook up this "law."

Under these circumstances, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre, Tokyo on Mar. 27 to oppose the scheme to enact the criminal "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" and to defend their rights to national education and repatriation. About 8,300 Korean compatriots attended the meeting.

The meeting opened with a loud chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Respectfully hung on the platform against the background of the deep blue-and-red flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads the Korean people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, and directs all sorts of paternal solicitude for the living of Korean compatriots in Japan.

Present at the meeting were vice-Chairmen Li Kye Baik, Kim Byung Sik and Chung Jai Pil; General Secretary and members of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and responsible functionaries of the organizations and enterprises affiliated with it.

At the meeting, vice-Chairman Kim Byung Sik read encouraging telegrams from social organizations of the fatherland such as the C.C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, C.C. of the DPRK Red Cross Society, C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students' Committee.

Vice-Chairman Li Kye Baik of the C.S.C. of CHONGRYUN made a report at the meeting.

In his report, the vice-Chairman denounced the Japanese Government which had decided to submit the criminal "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" to the current Diet, for viciously scheming to pass it through the Diet, refusing to withdraw the plot to make the notorious "Foreigners' School Bill" into law, and for blocking the sea-route of repatriation for Korean compatriots here.

Exposing in detail the purposes, intention and machinations of the Japanese authorities to fabricate the "Immigration and Emigration Control Law," the vice-Chairman exhaustively made clear with national indignation the essence and the unjustifiability of the planned law.

Then he sharply exposed the "Foreigners' School Bill," saying that it is a vicious and evil bill aimed at trampling underfoot and stamping out the national education of Korean citizens here, and condemned the manoeuvrings of the Japanese Government to wreck the repatriation operation.

The vice-Chairman said that Korean citizens in Japan are the proud overseas citizens of an independent state, who are protected by the Nationality Law of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, adding that no one can infringe upon the rights of Koreans here.

View of the central meeting of Koreans here to oppose the scheme of Japanese Government to cook up the "Immigration and Emigration Control Law" and defend the rights to national education and repatriation which was held in Tokyo on Mar. 27

Saying that all CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots here must wage a powerful struggle more vigorously in order to defend their legitimate rights and national honour as citizens of an independent state, upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in his telegram of New Year greetings, the vice-Chairman continued:

At present CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots here must wage a resolute struggle to oppose the scheme to cook up the "Immigration and Emigration Control Law" and to force the Japanese authorities to withdraw it. And they must expose and denounce the criminal machination of the Japanese authorities to formulate the "Foreigners' School Law," so as to prevent the Japanese authorities from submitting it to the Diet.

CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots here must also continuously and resolutely struggle to defend the right to repatriation to the glorious fatherland, and must now powerfully struggle to force the Japanese authorities to change their unjust attitude and resume the repatriation operation at once.

The vice-Chairman emphasized that CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots here, first of all, must thoroughly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and make the CHONGRYUN organization more powerful so that they may carry out the above-mentioned struggles successfully.

The meeting was addressed by Diet members from the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party and the Democratic Socialist Party; the Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the deputy Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Association and the Director of the Free Bar Association, who attended the meeting as guests.

Resolutely denouncing the Japanese Government for scheming to cook up the "Immigration and Emigration Control Law" aimed at repressing Korean citizens here at will, they said that nobody can violate the democratic national rights of Koreans here, who have Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people as their Leader.

They expressed unanimously their firm determination to fight with might and main to smash the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill," a fascist evil law, and to defend the democratic national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, including their rights to national education and repatriation.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid the enthusiastic applause of all present at the meeting.

The meeting also adopted a petition addressed to the Japanese Government.

After the meeting, all the participants staged a demonstration carrying national flags of the Republic, streamers and placards.

Japanese People Struggle against "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill"

A conference of delegates of 77 Japanese political parties, social bodies and trade unions adopted resolutions opposing the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" and demanding the resumption of the repatriation work of Korean citizens here.

Struggles are now vigorously under way throughout this country in opposition to the criminal machinations of the Japanese Government to make into law the vicious "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" which is obviously designed to harshly oppress and deport Korean citizens in Japan and for defence of their rights to democratic, national education and repatriation.

The Liaison Council for Defence of the Rights of Koreans in Japan to Repatriation and National Education held its meeting on Mar. 18 at the 2nd Dietmen's Hall of the Lower House in Tokyo.

The council represented 77 Japanese political parties, trade unions and democratic, progressive social organizations. Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Tokyo Council for Defence of the Rights of Koreans in Japan to Repatriation and National Education.

The meeting discussed and adopted measures to further reinforce the struggle against the evil determination of the Japanese Government to frame up the suppressive "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill" and the thrice-aborted "Foreigners' School Bill" at the current Diet session and against her treacherous destructive acts against the repatriation work of Koreans here.

It took note of the fact that these machinations of the Government have reached their graver stage.

It produced resolutions opposing the projected "bills."

On Mar. 22 noted Kyoto scholars and lawyers met the press, issuing a statement against the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill."

On Mar. 25, political parties and social organizations in Ibaraki Prefecture sent their delegation to their central Government and urged it to immediately withdraw the fascist vicious "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill."

At its Mar. 25th executive committee session the Osaka Prefectural Branch Federation of the Democratic Socialist Party adopted a resolution, expressing its opposition to presentation of the planned evil "bills" to the Diet for deliberations.

Earlier, on Mar. 14, the plenum of the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly adopted a resolution against the attempt to enact the "Immigration and Emigration Control Bill," copies of which were sent to the Japanese Prime Minister and Justice Minister and to Chairmen of both the Houses of the Diet. The same day the Free Human Rights Association also adopted a written opinion which is opposed to the plan to submit the "bill" to the Diet.

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and dignity of the nation are completely trampled underfoot and the people are undergoing unprecedentedly miserable plight, urgently demands all the South Korean people and, particularly, the valiant and resourceful South Korean youths and students who love truth and justice and treasure the destiny of the country more than their life, to come out resolutely in the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle for the rights to existence, democratic freedom and the national unification.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are invigorating as never before the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of all forms along the road indicated by the Leader.

The article stresses that the South Korean youths and students should solidly build up the fighting ranks, resolutely reject the enemy's military fascist control over and interference in the schools, win the democratic freedom and the right to learning and, furthermore, wage the joint struggle with the people of all walks of life to see the release of the patriots arrested and imprisoned by the enemy, abolish the suppressive apparatuses and fascist evil laws, realize the democratization of society, smash at every step the war provocations of U.S. imperialism and frustrate the Japanese militarists' reinvasion schemes.

The South Korean youths, students and people should energetically develop all the struggles into a decisive struggle of the anti-U.S., national salvation for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea, liquidating the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, seizing the power in their hands and accomplishing the independent unification of the country, the article says, and continues:

The South Korean youths and students and people should arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution to win victory in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

When the South Korean youths, students and people stubbornly fight on, arming themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and deeply acquainting themselves with the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle established by him, they can smash any enemy and win a glorious victory. (KCNA)

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